



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE WATER AND SHORE BIRDS OF NETARTS BAY, OREGON

By STANLEY G. JEWETT

WITH TWO PHOTOS BY O. J. MURIE

THE species recorded in this list are additions to those noted in my paper on the birds of this region in *THE CONDOR*, vol. xvi, 1914, pp. 107-115. During the past eight years I have had occasion to visit Netarts Bay at various seasons and now have notes covering practically every month of the year. A year's continuous residence there would no doubt result in the addition of several species which are known to occur elsewhere on the coast of Oregon.

***Colymbus holboellii*.** Holboell Grebe. Occurs commonly during the winter both on the bay and in the ocean near-by. Specimens found dead on the beach December 8, 1913, and March 6, 1916.

***Gavia pacifica*.** Pacific Loon. An adult female in high plumage was found dead on the beach August 14, 1914. The bird had an injured wing and the body was very much emaciated, indicating that it had starved to death. Other birds of this species were seen on the bay during March, 1916.



Fig. 20. NORTHERN PHALAROPE. NETARTS, OREGON, MAY 18, 1913.

***Larus argentatus*.** Herring Gull. From September to March this species is not uncommon. Usually found in small flocks and does not mix with the more common Western and Glaucous-winged gulls.

***Larus delawarensis*.** Ring-billed Gull. Occurs commonly in flocks with the Western and California gulls, during the fall migrations.

***Larus heermanni*.** Heermann Gull. First recorded July 2, 1914, on the ocean off Netarts, when several were seen. On September 24, 1920, a lone bird of this species very obligingly lit on the sandy beach in front of a moving picture camera being operated

by William L. Finley. It was probably attracted by the swarm of Western Gulls being fed while having their pictures taken.

***Larus philadelphia*.** Bonaparte Gull. A single example taken in front of the hotel at Netarts on May 2, 1916. Another was seen the same day.

***Xema sabini*.** Sabine Gull. On May 1, 1916, an adult female was taken on the beach just inside Netarts Bay. September 24, 1920, several were seen both on the ocean beach and flying over the bay. By the 26th they had become common, five or six being seen each day. This unusual migration consisted of both adults with the black head and immatures with mottled plumage, the latter predominating. A few of those seen appeared to be exhausted, sitting on the beach and allowing me to approach within a few feet before they took wing.

***Puffinus griseus*.** Sooty Shearwater. Found commonly on the ocean off Netarts during the early part of July, 1914. A dead one found on the beach on September 9, 1917.

***Puffinus tenuirostris*.** Slender-billed Shearwater. A specimen found dead and preserved by Mrs. Iva Neilson on May 11, 1916, is the only record I have for the locality.

***Oceanodroma furcata*.** Fork-tailed Petrel. Breeds commonly on the Three Arch Rocks National Bird Reservation, just off the entrance to Netarts Bay. While taking moving pictures on these rocks during July, 1914, we found fresh eggs and young in all stages on July 2 to 4.

***Oceanodroma kaedingi*.** Kaeding Petrel. This species outnumbered *furcata* ten to

one on the Three Arch Rocks. On July 2 to 4, 1914, we found fresh eggs, and young just hatched. They were entirely nocturnal, not a single bird being seen during the daylight hours. These and the Tufted Puffins nested in burrows in the soft earth on the north side of the outer rock.

Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus. Farallon Cormorant. Common, breeding on Three Arch Rocks; occurs on the bay and ocean at all times of the year. On July 2 to 4, 1914, all the eggs had hatched and some of the young were half grown.

Pelecanus californicus. California Brown Pelican. This species usually arrives from the south about the middle of August, becoming common by September 1. The birds frequent the sandbars in the bay and are a great attraction to the tourists visiting the beach. On September 26, 1920, they were still common on the bay, but I have not seen them during my October visits.

Mareca americana. Baldpate. This duck frequents the mud flats at the south end of the bay practically all winter. They are usually found in large flocks and considerable numbers are killed by local sportsmen each year. An exceptionally large flock was seen resting on a sandbar on March 4, 1916.

Nettion carolinense. Green-winged Teal. A few of these ducks visit the bay dur-

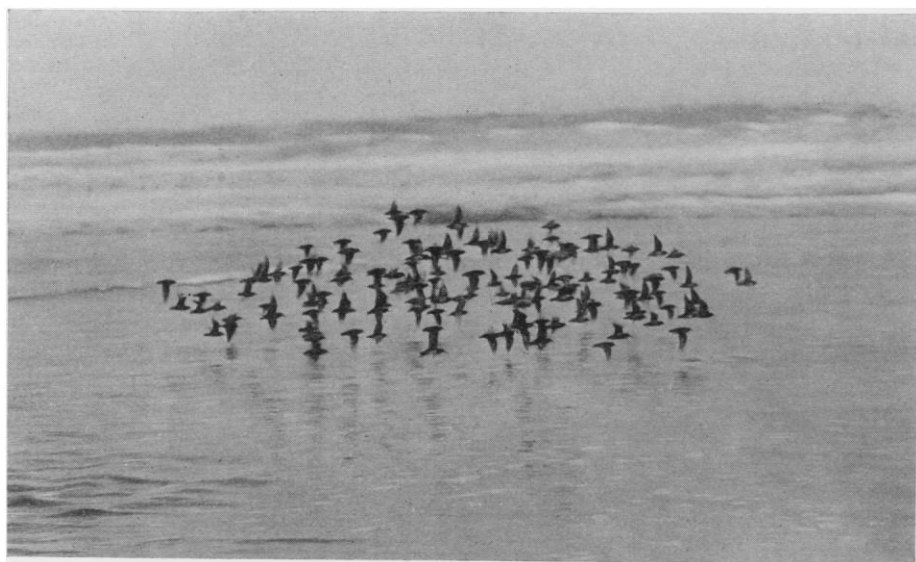


Fig. 21. WESTERN SANDPIPERS ON THE BEACH AT NETARTS, OREGON, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

ing the winter, but most of them migrating through the country keep to the fresh water ponds and lakes inland. In a bag of ducks examined on November 9, 1915, killed near the south end of the bay, there were several of this species.

Erismatura jamaicensis. Ruddy Duck. I have but two records of the occurrence of this species, specimens taken February 4, 1915, and March 4, 1916. Both were in the shallow water at the south end of the bay.

Branta canadensis canadensis. Canada Goose. A common migrant from September to March. Numbers are killed by hunters during the open hunting season. On July 3, 1914, a lone goose of this species spent the day on the ocean in the calm water in the lee of Three Arch Rocks.

Branta nigricans. Black Brant. Common on the bay from December to March, when they congregate in large flocks before moving northward. Known locally as "China Geese" from their incessant calls while in flight.

Rallus virginianus. Virginia Rail. Fairly common in the small salt grass area at the south end of the bay. Occasionally killed by hunters in pursuit of Wilson Snipe. An adult female was taken there on November 26, 1914.

Gallinago delicata. Wilson Snipe. Common migrant, occurring in numbers during both winter and spring.

Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus. Long-billed Dowitcher. Seen but once, when three were noted and two taken on the beach near the Netarts Hotel, May 2, 1916.

Portland, Oregon, January 20, 1921.

NEW BIRD RECORDS FOR NORTH AMERICA WITH NOTES ON THE PRIBILOF ISLAND LIST¹

By JOSEPH MAILLIARD and G. DALLAS HANNA

DURING the summer months of 1920 the junior author was able to do a small amount of bird collecting on his trip to the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Some species of considerable interest were secured and are listed below. All specimens collected are in the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and the senior author is responsible for their identification.

SPECIES NOT HERETOFORE RECORDED FROM NORTH AMERICA

Micropus pacificus. Japanese Swift. A female was obtained on St. George Island, Alaska, August 1, 1920. It was found flying over the tundra and along cliffs.

Lanius mollis. Eversmann Shrike. A female alighted on the U. S. S. *Saturn* on September 23, 1920, and was captured. The vessel at the time was 260 miles west of Sitka, Alaska, and while the bird was not actually captured within the boundaries of North America it very likely had flown from there. The advisability of adding the species to the North American list upon this record may be questioned, but the matter is hereby brought to the attention of the American Ornithologists' Union.

SPECIES NEW TO THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

Loxia leucoptera leucoptera. White-winged Crossbill. A female was taken on St. Paul Island, Alaska, August 9, 1920. It was found feeding on the unripe seeds of the wild parsnip near Half Way Point and is the first record for the Pribilofs. The individual was in such a state of plumage, unlike any other example in collections immediately available, that it was sent to the United States Biological Survey where it was identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser as above.

NOTES ON FORMER PRIBILOF ISLAND RECORDS

The following notes are to be used in connection with the complete list of Pribilof birds published by the junior author in Bureau of Fisheries Document 872 (1919) and the additions thereto published in *THE CONDOR* (xxii, no. 5, 1920, pp. 173-175). A total of 129 species was included in the 1919 list. Three more were added in *THE CONDOR* list and a fourth was restored. These with the two given above make the total now known from the Pribilof Islands 135 species and subspecies. Specimens of all but six of these have been collected. The Islands are the type locality for five forms, and altogether 16 have been added

¹Contribution from the California Academy of Sciences.